

A  
LETTER  
TO THE *Sam. 68*  
People of *Great Britain*,  
Occasion'd by the Late  
**Hellish Plot**  
AND  
REBELLION.

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*Remember, O my Friends, the Laws, the Rights,  
The gen'rous Plan of Power deliver'd down  
From Age to Age, by your renown'd Forefathers!  
(So dearly bought, the Price of so much Blood)  
O let it never perish in your Hands!  
But piously transmit it to your Children.  
Do thou, Great Liberty, inspire our Souls,  
And make our Lives in thy Possession happy,  
Or our Deaths glorious in thy just Defence.*

Cato.

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L O N D O N,  
Printed for R. BURLEIGH in *Amen-Corner*.  
M. DCC. XV.

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LETTER

TO THE

People of Great Britain

Occasioned by the late

Execution of

AND

REBELLION



LONDON

Printed for R. Baskin in New-Gate

1791

*Men and Brethren, Friends, Countrymen, and Fathers;*

**T**HE whole World confesses, that God himself has set the greatest Prince in *Europe* upon the *British* Throne: A Prince who has been long try'd even with Arbitrary Power, which he enjoy'd by the Constitution of his Country, and which he exercis'd in such a manner, as render'd him the Delight of his Subjects, and, in the strictest Sense, the true Father of his Country: On which account his antient Subjects look'd on it as the greatest Calamity that could befall them, when they were depriv'd of his Presence, to make these Islands happy. They could not but follow him with Floods of Tears, like Men who were depriv'd of their dearest Friends and Relations, and as if in Him they lost all that was to be valu'd in this World. Such in short are the Qualifications and Excellencies of this Great Prince, that it is almost incredible there should be such Monsters in Nature, as there are even in *Great Britain* it self; who (being the Curse and Shame of their Country) dare, in the most impious and rebellious manner, despise such a great Mercy of God, and so much unequal'd Goodness in their rightful Sovereign. Who would ever have expected to find a Set of Men (especially in these Kingdoms) so blind to their own Happiness, as to reject and abuse such a King, who seems to be born for the Good of Mankind; and so wickedly fond of Ruin, Slavery, Massacres, and Desolation, as to endeavour to exchange him for a Popish Impostor; to barter that Liberty and Happiness, which will certainly be our Portion under the auspicious Reigns of the Royal Family of *Hannover*,



for the inconceivable Miseries, the Tyranny, Oppression, Slavery, Violence, and Injustice, and that whole Sea of Curses which will inevitably accompany the Pretender? Who could ever have expected that a Rebellion should be rais'd by any Men against their rightful King, their Liberties, Laws, Religion, and all that's good and valuable, in favour of an Outlaw, whom they have abjur'd, and who is incessantly endeavouring to break down all the Banks of Liberty and Religion, that Popery, Slavery, arbitrary Power, and every thing that can make Men miserable in this World, may, with a mighty Torrent, overflow and drown us in one general Ruin?

And yet even all this our own Eyes have seen, but seen with Indignation and Abhorrence; and the Rebels shall be given to know, that all honest *Britons* will stand by and defend their King, and thereby secure to themselves for ever all their just Rights, Laws, Liberty, and Religion: which they are sure will be safe, as long as we shall be blest'd with the present Royal Family to reign over us; but must be for ever lost, if the Pretender could succeed in his wicked Designs against us. The Earl of *Clarendon* has with great reason assur'd us, that *more miserable Circumstances this Kingdom cannot be in, than under absolute Government and Popery*. Nay even Signior *Vernatti*, a zealous bigotted Papist, and a Member of the Council *de propaganda fide*, who by his Office well knew what was doing in all Places for Popery, assures us, that King *James* had design'd the Extirpation of the Protestant Religion out of *England*; and at the same time says, It's a Madness for the *English* to have any other than a Protestant Prince to reign over them. And indeed it is with great Justice that all *Europe* does look upon the present Rebels as Fools and Madmen, who if they could possibly succeed, would but ruin themselves and their Country; but in the present Posture of Affairs can only expose them-



themselves to the Contempt of all honest Men, who will appear to be vastly superiour in number to them; to the Displeasure of their rightful Sovereign, who neither will nor ought to bear the Sword in vain; and to the just Severity of the Laws of their Country, which call loudly for Vengeance.

As to the Pretences these Traitors and Parricides have made use of to cover their cursed Designs withal, and bring Mischief and Ruin upon their Country, were they ever so plausible in themselves, they ought to be suspected by all wise Men, as nothing but mere Pretences of a vile, faithless, perjur'd Faction, never more to be trusted by Men in their Senses. In the latter part of the late Reign, when all Men knew the Pretender's Interests were carrying on, and very great Advances were made; what Promises, Assurances, and most solemn Oaths were made use of to delude the Good People of *England*, and persuade us that there was no Design carrying on in the Pretender's Favour? And yet now it appears, that the Men most favour'd and advanc'd to Places of Trust then, are entirely in that Interest, have been ever since carrying it on; and in order to set him upon the Throne, have now begun an open Rebellion, and enter'd into a cursed Conspiracy to fire the City, and quench it again with the Blood of the Inhabitants. The Earl of *Mar*, then Secretary of State for *Scotland*, has now pull'd off the Mask, by appearing at the Head of the Rebels, and publishing a Declaration by Authority from the Pretender, whom he, with the rest of the Faction had even then, and again since King *GEORGE*'s happy Accession to the Crown, abjur'd. By these Steps he has sufficiently discover'd the real Intentions of the Party, and how little they think themselves bound by the most sacred and repeated Oaths and Obligations; and withal, how little they are to be trusted and rely'd on. It must then be the height of

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Madness and Folly hereafter to depend upon their Oaths and Promises in any case whatever ; and the Good People of *Britain* will undoubtedly look upon all their specious Pretences as false and traitorous, whereby they are endeavouring to betray 'em into the most villanous and ruinous Designs, to the irrecoverable Loss of their Laws, Liberty and Religion. But besides, the Pretences they have all along made use of to ensnare the People, and foment Divisions, have been ever very trifling and scandalous. The great Pretence of the Church, is too ridiculous to be any longer urg'd by 'em. It has long been esteem'd the distinguishing Character of the Members of the Church of *England* to pay an undisputed Obedience to the Crown ; and by the Doctrine of the Church, Rebellion is declar'd to be a damnable Sin : and how then can the Faction, who are engag'd in the present hellish Rebellion, hope to be accounted Members of that pure Church ? Besides, none can now be induc'd to believe that the Protestant Church of *England* can be in any Danger from a Protestant Prince, who eagerly catches at all Opportunities to heap on it Marks of his sincere Esteem and Affection, and render it glorious, as well as for ever secure against all the hellish Attempts of its Enemies. Neither can any now be made to believe, that our pure Protestant Church, if it were environ'd with Dangers, cou'd be deliver'd from them by a Traitor and Impostor, educated in the cruel Maxims of Popery and Slavery ; for the Service and Support whereof, he was provided and impos'd upon the World : For we can never forget that excellent Caution the late Queen gave, when she put us in mind (Speech to Parliament, April 1. 1708.) that *all which is dear to us must be irrecoverably lost, if ever the Designs of a Popish Pretender, bred up in the Principles of the most Arbitrary Government, should take place.* And sure those who pretend

pretend so much Respect to her Majesty's Memory, will shew it in taking her Word for this.

The senseless Whim of Hereditary and Divine Right, which has made such a noise, is wholly groundless, and admitted in no part of the World. The *Empire* and *Poland* are allow'd to be merely Elective. The Duke of *Savoy* was lately made King of *Sicily* purely by human Institution, and the Succession there can have no other Foundation. The Succession of *France* and *Spain* has even lately, as well as frequently in times past, been interrupted and chang'd, and no Pretensions made of Divine, but only of Political Right; as Renunciations, Contracts, &c. Even in *France* and *Turkey*, &c. the most Absolute Monarchies, the Male Heir only can succeed, and no Female: whereas with us the pretended *Divine Right* descends to Females too after all the Brothers are dead. Now these Differences can be founded only in the Laws and Constitution of each Kingdom. And by the Laws and Constitution of *England*, the King, with the Consent of Parliament, may name his Successor, and dispose of the Crown as they see fit. *William* the First by Will thus appointed *Rufus*, a younger Son, to succeed him, and made *Robert* the elder only Duke of *Normandy*. And to mention no more, *Henry VIII.* by Consent of his People, dispos'd of the Crown by Will. And in Queen *Elizabeth's* time an Act was pass'd, which declar'd it (13 *Eliz. c. 1.*) to be High Treason for any Person to hold and affirm, &c. that the Crown, with and by the Authority of the Parliament of England, is not able to make Laws and Statutes of sufficient Force and Validity to limit and bind the Crown of this Realm, and the Descent, Limitation; Inheritance, and Government thereof—And to bind, limit, restrain and govern all Persons, their Rights and Titles, that in any wise may or might claim any Interest or Possibility in or to the Crown of England in Possession, Remainder, Inheritance, Succession,



cession, or otherwise howsoever, and all other Persons whatsoever. And by Act of Parliament since, the Legislature has render'd such of our Princes as shall become Papists, or marry Papists, for ever incapable of wearing the Crown. And that great Lawyer, the Lord Chief Justice *Hale*, affirms, a Parliamentary Acquest of the Crown of *England*, whether by Act of Recognition, as 1 *Eliz. c. 3.* or by Act of Limitation, as 7 *H. 4. c. 2.* 25 *H. 8. c. 22.* to be lawful, as well as that which he calls Hereditary, and which he says is by the Laws and Customs of this Kingdom, when the Crown descends to the next of Blood (not absolutely and without Limitation, but) according to the Laws and Customs of *England* in Cases of Hereditary Descents. By all which it appears, that according to the Laws and Constitution of *England*, the *British* Crown is not absolutely Hereditary, but conditional or mix'd; and that it is agreeable to the said Laws and Constitution of this Realm, and to the Laws of God and Nations, that the Succession is settled upon the most Illustrious Family now gloriously Reigning. And therefore too, nothing can be reasonably urg'd from this Topick in favour of the Pretender, tho he could be suppos'd to be the true Son of King *James*, or his Queen. But to go yet farther, that he was neither the Son of King *James*, nor the Queen, is fully prov'd by legal Evidence, according to the Laws of this Realm, in that excellent Memorial of the *English* Protestants presented to the Prince and Princess of *Orange*; which will give full Satisfaction to all impartial Men, who will give it a diligent reading.

Among many other very material things therein observ'd, and duly improv'd and enforc'd, according to the Laws and Customs of this Kingdom, and indeed of all Nations, they take notice, that the famous Dr. *Willis* prov'd to his Brethren, that the Queen could not bring forth a living Child, even when

when she was much stronger than when the Pretender was said to be born. The Custom in *England* to give notice to the next Heir of the approaching Delivery of the Queen, was entirely pass'd by: Her Breasts never swell'd, nor was there any Milk ever seen in them: She, contrary to her former usual Course, always withdrew into her Cabinet, or some other private Room, when she chang'd her Linen, and wou'd never suffer any Protestant Lady to be by. The Place of her intended Lying in was often publish'd so variously, that none of those Ladies cou'd know how to prepare themselves for Attendance. Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Denmark* was kept at the *Bath* till the time was over. The Queen was late at Cards on *Saturday* night very well, and on a sudden said she wou'd lie at *St. James's*; and she cried out the next day about Ten a-Clock: so ordering it, that the Protestant Ladies might be at Church, and the Trick over before they return'd. The Room pitch'd upon was fit for the purpose; there was a private Door within the Rail of the Bed into a Room from whence a Child might be secretly brought, and put into the Bed unseen by any that shou'd attend in the Queen's Room, tho at the Feet of the Bed, none of them coming within the Rail: and by that Door the three Confidants, the Midwife, Mrs. *Labadie*, and Mrs. *Tourain* brought into her Majesty's Bed what they pleas'd unseen. All the Transactions were manag'd by that secret Door, as is well known to all those Lords of the Council who were brought for a Shew, not to see any thing that was done, but only to be seen in the Bed-Chamber with the King, that their Names might be publish'd to the People. Add to all these suspicious Circumstances, that the three Women were very busy about the Queen in the dark, none seeing what they did; and being afraid, as appear'd by

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the Midwife's Words, that the Child, who was prepar'd to sleep to prevent its crying before it shou'd be got into the Bed, should be stifled by the Closeness of it, they were forc'd to hasten the Queen's pretended Delivery beyond what was reasonably to be believ'd. Nothing appear'd in her Majesty like the real natural Travail of a Woman in Child-Bearing; there were none of the usual Signs which cannot be hidden; no sign of her Majesty's known Weakness in bearing such Pangs: all that was to be feign'd was suddenly dispatch'd, and the Midwife deliver'd something close cover'd to Mrs. *Labadie*, and then they went in together thro the privy Door, within the Rail of the Bed, into the next Room, in so great haste, that it was not consider'd how plainly it might discover that all was counterfeit; the Midwife leaving her Majesty in those Moments, when there was the greatest Necessity of her Skill and Assistance. None of either Sex were permitted to see any thing done about her Majesty, or her suppos'd Child, but the three Confidants: no other of those in the Bed-Chamber, that drew as near as they might, were suffer'd to see what was taken out of the Bed, being something wholly cover'd, and immediately carry'd away thro the private Door. The crying of a Child was heard by none: Whereas, considering her Majesty's Pregnancy was doubted so much at home and abroad, that not one in five hundred believ'd a word of the Conception; considering how zealous Queen *Mary* was for her Religion, how her Heart was set upon the recovering these Kingdoms to the Apostolick See; infomuch that she told the Pope's Nuncio, *She hop'd by such a time to dine all the Hereticks in England for half a Crown*; and considering what an Affection she had for the *French* Interest: had she been really with Child, knowing it was almost universally doubted, to prevent the ill Consequences of such a Doubt,



Doubt, she would certainly have rather been deliver'd at *Charing-Cross*, than in a Hurry, and unprovided of that Proof, which the Civil Law, the Law of Nations, Common Justice and Prudence, as well as the Laws, the Custom, and the Practice of *England* require.

The Empress *Constantia*, Wife to *Henry* the Fourth, Emperor of *Germany*, being in Years, and the People suspecting she was past Child-bearing, prepar'd a Place in publick, where she remain'd till her Labour, *Ventre Custodito*, with Keepers, that no supposititious Child might possibly be convey'd to her; and there in sight of the Citizens, and all that wou'd come, none being excluded, she brought forth a Prince, who was afterwards *Frederick II.* And a Queen of *Arragon* was deliver'd in the Camp of her Husband's Brother, that he and his Officers might be satisfy'd there was no Trick us'd to put him by of the Crown.

But as to Queen *Mary*, even a *French* Author says, that the Princess of *Denmark* was ill us'd at Court for being a little too curious, and offering to feel the Queen's Breasts a little after her pretended Delivery: So far were they from giving any the least Satisfaction to Persons, tho the nearest concern'd; and so resolv'd were they to go thro' with the Design of entailing Popery and Slavery on these Kingdoms: the ill Effects of which however are too well understood in *England* to leave our Enemies any reasonable Grounds to hope to succeed in their Designs against us; or to suffer any amongst us to trust hereafter to a Popish Successor: we felt the sad Effects of that fatal piece of Folly in the Reign of *James II.* It has indeed been diligently insinuated, that the Pretender wou'd, if he were admitted to the Crown, give an entire Liberty to the Protestants here, especially to the Church of *England*; and wou'd out of Interest avoid

the Rock on which his suppos'd Father split: But it must be remember'd, that he gave us as many fair Promises as his pretended Son can do; and therefore to form a Judgment of what may be expected from the Pretender, consider the few following Instances of King *James's* Behaviour and Good-will to the Protestants after his Abdication, when it was so much his Interest to stand fair with them.

When the Lord *Mountjoy* came to him in *France*, on the Security of his Lord Lieutenant's Word, and indeed on his Message; he had him thrown into Prison, and kept many Years in great Restraint and Misery, purely because he was a Protestant, and a Friend to *England*: in whose Quarrel, however, he afterwards sacrific'd his Life in *Flanders*.

In *Ireland* all the Protestants, who had Employments, were order'd to lay them down; not one of that Religion was allow'd to sit in Council, or bear Arms. Lord Chief Justice *Keating*, who had gone great Lengths with them, and several others, were order'd to lay down.

The Bishop of *Chester*, who had serv'd him faithfully, particularly in the Ecclesiastical Commission, &c. and follow'd him into *Ireland*; because he did not quit the Church of *England*, died at *Dublin* so miserably poor, that he wanted Necessaries, and was buried at the Charge of a Protestant Prelate.

The Lord *Galmoy* had in the North most barbarously cut off a Gentleman's Head, and made the Son carry it on a Pike in Triumph before his Regiment. And notwithstanding the great Complaint which was made of it to the King, the Lord *Galmoy*, the very next Day after the Complaint, carry'd the Sword before him to Mass.

One of the *Irish* Lords, who came with the King from *France*, talking with one of the Clergy of *Ireland*, about King *James's* shewing Favour to his Protestant Subjects, to which the Clergyman advis'd; answer'd, *As for trusting his Protestants, I assure you 'tis far from his Thoughts; both he and we had rather he should hazard and lose Forty Crowns, than be oblig'd to his Protestants for the Possession of his Kingdom. He can never expect to come in by those means, unless ty'd and fetter'd with Conditions, which he cannot nor shall not observe to them. 'Tis by the Force of the Arms of his good Catholics, and by Assistance from the glorious Monarch of France, that he designs to regain his Dominions; and then he comes in free and boundless, like an Absolute Conqueror, and shall afterwards do what he pleases.*

Within a Month or six Weeks time after his coming to *Dublin*, he pass'd several Acts in his pretended Parliament against the Protestants; and *James Butler*, then Duke of *Ormond*, and the present Duke of *Buckingham*, with two Thousand four Hundred of the Nobility, Gentry, &c. were attainted of High Treason.

The famous *Monsieur Roussel*, a Person of great Reputation for his Learning and Integrity, being Minister of *Montpelier* in *France*, when by the *French* King's Edict that Church was demolish'd, was from a Principle of Zeal for his Religion, and at the Desire of his People persuaded to preach in the Night-time, upon the Ruins of his Church, to some thousands of wretched Protestants his late Flock; for which he was in his Absence condemn'd by the Superintendant of *Languedoc* to be broke alive upon a Wheel; and the most strict Search was made for him throughout the whole Province. But after a thousand Hazards, this Learned Divine got out of *France*, and became Minister of the *French* Church at *Dublin*: where he continu'd, till King *James* came to



to *Ireland*; who, without disguising any longer his natural Temper, instead of protecting a Stranger, that had fled his own Country for doing his Duty, deliver'd up this Reverend Exile, who liv'd peaceably under his Government, to the Count d' *Avaux*, who sent him in Chains to *France*, to suffer the terrible Punishment to which he was adjudg'd by his inhuman Persecutors.

Two or three Months before King *James* was driven out of *Ireland*, a great Number of Protestants, of the Province of *Munster*, of all Ranks and Ages, were forc'd on board their Fleet, carry'd into *France*, and there thrown into Dungeons.

Afterwards, when he form'd his Court at *St. Germain en Laye*, the Protestants, who had left every thing to follow his Fortunes, were frown'd upon and neglected. They endeavour'd to obtain a Chappel for the Exercise of their Worship, according to the Church of *England*; proposing Dr. *Granville*, the Earl of *Bath's* Brother, as a fit Person for their Chaplain. To all which, King *James* was more averse than the *French* King, till the Bishop of *Ely*, by a Letter in the Name of the *Non-Jurors* and their Abettors here, prevail'd on the Court, and Father *Innes* was employ'd to solicit that Affair at *Versailles*: and the *French* King did at first seem willing to grant it, but afterwards came into King *James's* Sentiments, That it was not worth while to carry it fair to the Protestants; and that he could never recover his Kingdom but by the Help of the Catholics: and accordingly a Chappel was positively refus'd. And in consequence of that, Dr. *Granville* was oblig'd not only to retire from the Court, but also from the Town of *St. Germain*, to avoid the dreadful Effects of the Jealousies with which the Priests possess'd King *James* and his Courtiers against him.

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The only Protestant Divine that remain'd there, was Dr. *Gordon*, a *Scotch* Bishop, who met with worse Treatment than the other, and was reduc'd to the Necessity of abjuring his Religion for Bread, with which he could not be supply'd but upon those hard Terms.

The Earl of *Dumferling* had left his noble Family, and large Fortune, to follow King *James* in his Exile; yet happening to quarrel with one Captain *Brown*, a Papist, about a Trifle, the Captain was encourag'd in it by the Court, while the Earl liv'd in Contempt, purely on account of his Religion: which ill Treatment broke his Heart, and he was deny'd Christian Burial after he was dead; nay, his Friends were forc'd to hide his Corps in a Chamber, till an Opportunity was found of digging a Hole in the Fields in the Night, in which they were glad to deposite it, for fear of worse Usage.

Colonel *Canon* was a General of King *James's* Army in *Scotland*, and serv'd him so faithfully, every body expected he would be rewarded with some great Command upon his Arrival at *St. Germain's*; but he positively refusing to abandon the little Religion he had, was reduc'd to the scandalous Allowance of Half a Crown a-day, while Papists, who had serv'd him, were prefer'd to good Posts: which he took so much to heart, that he died of Grief and Want, having two Days before taken the Sacrament from the Hands of Dr. *Granville*.

Sir *James Montgomery* was indefatigable in his Endeavours to re-establish King *James* in *Scotland*, and afterwards for several Years was his most active Minister in *England*. In a word, he was his constant Champion on all occasions, always drawing his Pen in his Quarrel, and being ready to do the same with his Sword. Yet this very Man, who had done so much for him, being oblig'd to fly to *France*,  
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could not obtain any share in that Prince's good Graces, merely because he was a *staunch Churchman*. He was brow-beaten by the Court-Priests, and at last forc'd to retire to *Paris*, where he dy'd neglected, with the melancholy Reflection of the miserable State he had brought himself into.

The Earl of *Lauderdale*, tho a Papist, his Lady being Protestant, was never trusted with any Post, because he advis'd to let the Protestants have the Administration of his small Government; recommending the Earl of C——n, and the Nonjuring Bishops, as the fittest to serve him in *England*, and the Lord *Hume*, *Southesk* and *Sinclair* in *Scotland*; was commanded to send his Lady to *England*, to return thence no more; was himself forbid the Court, and reduc'd to the Pension of an hundred Pistoles per ann. not long after which, he dy'd at *Paris*.

Dr. *Cockburn*, a *Scots* Divine, was banish'd *Scotland* for treasonable Practices, and forc'd to fly from *England* for writing against the State. He thought to have found an Asylum at *St. Germain's*, if not a Recompence; but instead of this, was perpetually teaz'd to change his Religion: and when they could not prevail, he was represented as a dangerous Person, and sent from *France*, whence he retir'd to *Holland*, and there liv'd in Want and Misery.

Mrs. *Ashton*, whose Husband was hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd for plotting against King *William*, might, one would think, have expected more Favour; but as soon as she came to *St. Germain's*, Priests were sent to tell her, nothing but being a Roman Catholick could recommend any Woman to the Queen's Service: but the unfortunate Widow sticking to her Religion, no notice was taken of her; and she dying of Grief, was refus'd Burial, till her Father, Mr. *Rigby* of *Covent-Garden*, as an Act of special



special Favour, and at great Charge, obtain'd leave to have her Body brought over into *England*.

We may see by these Instances, instead of a great many others, what are the Sentiments King *James's* Queen has educated her pretended Son in, of us, and our Church; and how vain it is for any good Churchman, tho a thousand *French* Oaths were on their side, to flatter themselves, that a Prince thus bred can be kind to a Church, which has never been represented to him but as a Nursery of Heresy and Rebellion.

These things may shew the People of *England*, how far Tories and Non-Jurors are to be trusted, and what sort of Friends they are to our Church and State, and how much it concerns every wise and honest Man to watch all their Motions, and be always ready to defend our King and our Country from the Attempts of their Master, whose Yoke they long have been, and now are openly endeavouring to impose upon us; and who will think he uses us well, if after six or seven and twenty Years Rebellion, we fare no worse than the *French* do, he having seen no other Government: for they that have resisted him so long, may well expect at least the same Usage, as the Protestants met with in the bloody *Western* Campaign of *Jefferies*. In short, if that *Papish Spaw*, who was hatch'd purely to entail upon us the utmost Misery and Slavery, should ever prevail here, he will certainly scatter Blood and Desolation throughout the whole Kingdom; and all the Favour they can hope to find, who are now so foolish or so wicked as to countenance his Designs in any manner, will be, at best, only to be last destroy'd; which they have no very great reason to expect neither. Queen *Mary's* Claim, in opposition to a Protestant Successor, was maintain'd by the *Suffolk* Men,

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without whose Assistance she could never have obtain'd the Crown : and yet, tho she promis'd them, with all the Solemnity imaginable, to allow them their Religion, and all the Rights and Privileges they enjoy'd ; and they had no more Understanding, than to believe and trust to the Oaths and Promises of a Popish Prince ; these very Men were the first in *England* who felt the weight of her barbarous and bloody Persecution : so little was her regard to the Oaths and Promises made to Hereticks, and so just and remarkable was the Hand of Providence, in bringing *Them*, as the first Examples, under that Popish Tyranny and Cruelty, to which their blind Stupidity, and inexcusable Folly and Wickedness, had most unnaturally subjected their *native Country*.

You all know, my Countrymen, that there are at present Parricides and Traitors, endeavouring by Mobs, Insurrections, most black and hellish Plots, and open Rébellions, to bring us again into the same miserable Circumstances ; but as they spare for no Pains nor Artifices to compass their wicked Designs, suffer me to put you in mind, that it will highly become the honest Zeal of every true *Briton*, to let the World see how much he is ready and able to do for the best of Kings, the purest Religion, and the happiest Constitution in the World. Take, my Countrymen, all the vigorous proper Measures to defend your rightful Sovereign King *GEORGE* ; shew your Vigilance and Care for the Security of his Person and Government ; and form your selves, on this occasion, into well-regulated Associations, &c. under his sacred Majesty's Direction, which may doubtless be obtain'd by proper Application ; and vindicate the Honour and Safety of your King and your antient native Laws and Liberties, and transmit them safe and entire down to your dearest and latest Posterity. Express, as becomes you, your just Abhorrence

rence and Indignation of the vile Attempts of the Rebels; and with true *British* Zeal and Honour exert your antient Virtue, and resent the base Treacheries and Affronts they have dar'd to put on so Great a King, and so Free a People: And that Heaven may continue you thus free, and under the happy Government of so Glorious a King, let the *British* Lion now rouse himself, and destroy the Enemies of our Peace and Happiness for ever.

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